МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine

ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
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food it was used boiled desalted feed. To prevent a physiological support of water homeostasis and the achievement of the required degree of hydration rats were injected with - "Minirin". Control animals were injected with "Minirin" twice a day. During the experiment these animals received normal drinking water and food within the daily physiological needs.

Results: In experimental animals we observed uneven expansion chambers of the heart, namely RV cavity rapidly expands and ASRV is larger than the control on 29.28% ($p < 0.0001$), while ASLV changes not significant. As a result, PI is decreased on 17.24 % in comparison with the control ($p < 0.0001$). Thus, the characteristic feature of changes of organometric indicators of rat's heart is uneven mass increase and expansion of ventricular's chamber with hypertrophy and RV dilatation.

Conclusions: Dynamics of cardiometryc parameters in severe degree of water overload is characterized by a disproportionate increase in mass of the heart chambers and extended their cavities. The most significant changes we observed in the right ventricle: MRV increases on 48.13% ($p < 0.0001$), ASRV is larger than the control on 29.28% ($p < 0.0001$). Under the hypoosmolar overhydration we determined thickening of the heart`s wall, swelling of muscle fibers with strengthening of their cross striation and their local absence, decreasing number of vessels with violations of blood rheology, increase of collagen in the stroma.

FEATURES OF VARIANTS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE ARTERIAL BED

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Introduction. Intraspecific features of topography and a branching of arteries pelvic to a belt and a free back extremity are important for experimenters, especially those which are engaged in transplantation of an extremity. At the same time, the available data of literature insufficiently fully display the listed above questions.

Work purpose. To investigate intraspecific features of options of a structure of the arterial course and their value for transplantation of her back extremity.

Materials and methods of a research. Considering stated, the anatomic research of the arterial course pelvic to a belt and a free back extremity was made.

Results. Arteries go along fibers of ventricular knot, bunch and legs, give arteriola, braid groups of fibers and form the extended loops of a polygonal form. The general principle of a structure of the arterial course of a myocardium is the layer-by-layer arrangement of arterial networks and compliance of an arrangement of vessels directly of bunches of muscle fibers. Dependence of spatial orientation of vessels on the direction of fibers of a myocardium is proved and this situation was confirmed further in many researches.

Conclusions. Results of a research of the arterial course pelvic to a belt and a free back extremity can be considered by experimenters at selection of animals to experiments on its transplantation and modeling of different pathophysiological states on this body.

OSSIFICATION OF BONES OF THE BRUSH

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Introduction. In literature known to us there is a number of the works devoted to studying of process of a mineralization of a skeleton taking into account century changes of an organism. However to unity on this matter in the analysis of results of researches it is not traced.

Work purpose. The analysis of data on an occasion of process of a mineralization of a skeleton taking into account century changes of an organism.